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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 10.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The steamship Lydian Monarch arrived at St. John's, N. F., yesterday. - Kelning. a Chinese town, has been captured by the French. Cholera is spreading in France. Alarge Conservative demonstration was held at Pomona Gardens, in Manchester. Sir Ernsmus Wilson is dead. = The Congress for the revision of the French Constitution continued its session. Domestic,-A Blame and Logan Workingmen's

National Club has been formed in Washington, Texas fever and pleuro-pneumonia discovered among cattle in Lancaster, Penn, - Valuation of Boston shows slight mercase. A decision was given in one of the Penn Bank cases in Pittsburg. = The body of Lientenant Lockwood reached Annapolis, ____ The winners in the Saratoga races were Jim Renwick, Kosciusko, Wallflower and Reed. - A steamer was sunk in the Missouri River. - A letter from Michael Davitt received in Boston denied the charge that he was at variance with Mr. Parnell. - A plan to fuse

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - The winners at Monmonth Park yesterday were Eudymion, Wanda, Miss Woodford, Tattler, Ganymede, Itaska and Altair, The police was disturbed by an ill-smelling trunk at the Jersey City Ferry. - The bodies of the Arctic heroes were sent to their destinations. - The annual excursion of the newsboys took place. == Two men were locked up in Brooklyn for assault. = There were numerous visitors at the Republican National and State Committee rooms, —— Gold value of the legal[tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.99 cents. Stocks were dull all the way out, but after opening higher declined and closed weak.

in a Republican conference in St. Louis.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate partly cloudy weather and chances of occalowest, 66°; average, 68°4°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have The Daily Tribune mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, with or without Sunday paper, the address being changed as often as desired. The Daily Tribune will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1.35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

One of the most praiseworthy schemes which Art have been pushing of late seems certain to be crowned with success. It is the exhibition in New-York of the beautiful Watts collection of pictures recently displayed in London. Mr. Watts has consented to the proposal of the Museum, and a hundred of his best specimens will be shown here during the coming winter. Such a display cannot help but increase the appreciation of fine art in this country.

The police scented murder or some other dreadful crime from afar yesterday when they lighted upon a malodorous trunk at the Pennsylvania ferry. But instead of containing the remains of a human being as was confidently expected there was nothing in it but a lot of star fishes and objects of a kindred nature, gathered by two innocent school-teachers at the seashore " down East." Next time these amateur naturalists will understand, probably, that it is a good thing to pickle such treasures of the sea in alcohol if it is desired to keen them through hot weather.

There is a persistency about the last rumors that America is to mediate between France and clear of obstructions, disfigurements and degra-China not easily explained, except upon the theory that they are true; but rumors of this sort have been flying about so frequently within the last year that until they are confirmed from Washington comment upon them is unsatisfacof the English papers show. But it does not of it. look as if mediation were really intended or desired by either party to the conflict since the French have attacked and occupied Kelung.

In a letter from an occasional correspondent of The Teneure, published on the third page | years ago. And it plumes itself upon the fact of this paper, under the head of "The Music of Northland," will be found a brief but valuable criticism on the condition of music in America to heart. It is the opinion of the venerable Dr. | Times's recollection. Hiller, the well-known German master, that On the 16th day of July, 1883, only a little our chief fault lies in doing things, or attempting to do things, on too large a scale; in a word, | torial on "The Presidential Outlook." In the that we try to "wholesale" music. In view of course of it, while expressing the conviction some of our recent and conspicuous failures in that Mr. Blaine would not, if nominated, be a the way of gigantic music festivals and gigantic successful candidate for the Presidency, it opera companies, the criticism seems especially

Mr. Bright, radical as he is, is not radical enough for the voters of Birmingham. They do not want the Peers to have even the small privilege which Mr. Bright would give them, of rejecting a bill once, but not twice. They wish to see the House of Lords deprived of all legislative functions. This shows the intensity of feeling which underlies the present reform Commons on the Opposition benches. That is what the reconciliation of Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Salisbury means.

The statements of our London correspondent in his cable letter this morning sustain the opinion expressed recently in THE TRIBUNE that Mr. Gladatone has abandoned his old prejudices and is resolved upon a vigorous policy in Egypt, which practically means an English administration of affairs. Otherwise what does the sending of Lord Northbrook to Cairo portend? He is to see what scheme of government is possible, it is said. The scheme is probably already decided upon, and Lord Northbrook is to see how best it can be put in practice. Meanwhile the fluctuations in the price of Egyptian bonds show the approval of the bondholders. Mr. Gladstone is forced to please them, little as he cares to do so.

The price of gas has been cut down in many cities during the last year, but in New-York the companies continue to levy a tribute of \$2.25 per 1,000 feet. The people are struggling for a reduction in Boston, and in Buffalo the local companies have agreed to lower the price to \$1 50 to prompt-paying customers. In Chicago gas is supplied at \$1. New-York has proved an exception to almost every large city in the Union so far as the operation of competitive gas companies is concerned. Increasing the number of corporations has produced competition with lower rates in other cities. Here the rate is just as high with seven companies as it was with one. The companies have an offensive and defensive alliance, exchange gas when necessary, apportion the city off into districts to suit their convenience, and fix the price of gas by a business combination. There is a widespread feeling of discontent over this arrangement, and the companies ought to heed it.

THE PROTECTION OF FIFTH AVENUE. It is advisable that householders in Fifthave, should keep a watchful eye on all the street railroad schemes. Only by vigilance and resolution can they make sure that the one thoroughfare which should be jealously guarded from steam-ears, horse-cars, cablecars and every other form of cars, if any exists, shall remain free and unobstructed from Washington Square to the Harlem River. The manner in which the various schemes to get posses sion of Broadway have been pushed should impress on every citizen the importance of resisting even the remotest attempt at encreachment on Fifth-ave. The discussions and disclosures of the last few days have shown that the proceedings of the companies concerned have not been marked by that frankness as to plans and that consideration as to private rights which should be insisted upon before great public franchises are granted. The operations of the men whose scheme has found favor with the Aldermen have been sinuous, to say the least. If any effort is made to include Fifth-ave

among the parts of the city where the comfort and enjoyment of residents are to be sacrificed to the demands of trade, it is certain that our the elements opposed to Bourbonism was discussed Aldermen cannot be trusted to check it. The reckless generosity with which they give away privileges of almost inestimable value indicates either amazing dulness to public interests or a detestable eagerness to make the most of their positions for private gain. The men who have cast covetous eyes on the noble thoroughfare that now stretches, unbroken, along the backbone of Manhattan Island, are fall of resources, quick to make use of every device, and not always scrupulous as to the means by which they may acquire their ends. They can get the consent of the Aldermen to the laying of tracks in Fifth-ave, easily enough by working in ways already far too familiar. If certain argaments are used sion rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 72: on a sufficient scale our Common Council stands ready, we fear, to give away Central Park itself. The only security for Fifth-ave, lies in such an expression of public sentiment that no commission shall venture to report in favor of any scheme to surrender ever so little of the avenue to a railroad. It was suggested that a certain method of con-

struction by which the wheels of a car run under the surface of the street, while the directors of the Metropolitan Museum of the body of the car is above ground, will do away with the objections to a railroad on Murray Hill, since there would be no tracks to obstruct carriages-nothing but a narrow slot, in which the hoofs of horses or the wheels of carriages could not catch. This is a grotesone misconception of the whole matter. It is not against a cable road, a horse-car road, a road in the air or a road underground that New-York insists on the protection of Fifth-ave., but against a railroad of any class, form or nature whatever. To give up the pride of the city, one of the handsomest and most attractive avenues in the world, the only unobstructed approach to New-York's great pleasure-ground, to any line of cars, no matter what may be the motive power or the methods of construction, would be a blunder of the sort that is worse than a erime. It is not only the owners of property or the occupants of houses it the avenue who are interested in resisting any such scheme to the utmost. It is for the benefit and advantage of the whole city that at least this one thoroughfare shall be kept dations of any kind. It should always remain the part of the city which New-Yorkers can show to travellers from abroad and visitors from other towns with gratification and pride. Under no pretence and by no trick or device should tory. They are important if true, as the remarks | any railroad company be allowed to touch a foot

THE TIMES ON BLAINE,

The New-York Times surrendered much of its editorial space yesterday to the task of proving that it had a poor opinion of Mr. Blaine, eight that it retains the opinion then formed, and it would have its readers understand that it had never altered its mind about him in the mwhich musical Americans would do well to lay terim. According we purpose to refresh The

over a year ago, The Times published an edispoke of him as follows:

In the Republican party there is a less definite ter dency toward even an approximate choice [for President]. Such as there is inclines toward Mr. Elsine, who in the strong Republican sections, has decidedly more popularity than any other Republican now or recently is bliefife. THE SENTIMENT WHICH HE HAS AWARENED IS ONE OF WHICH ANY POLITICAL LEADER MIGHT BE rnovo, for it attaches clearly to his personality. Having never held a position in which he commanded much mibile life, the attachment to him, which is strong and agitation in England. Apparently the Tories extended, must be credited to the force of his own char-

seems certain that the present excitement will States"? Would it be possible for Mr. Blaine end in a change of leadership in the House of to have awakened a sentiment throughout the country "of which any political leader might be proud" if he was not worthy of the general confidence ?

The droll thing about our neighbor's present political attitude lies in the fact that it reserved enjoyable and exhilarating experiences, its support, not for Mr. Blaine, to whom it re ferred thus handsomely last year, but for Mr. Cleveland, whom it denounced last year! There's edifying consistency for you. The Times can't go Blaine, who, it declared, had awakened a sentiment of which any political leader might be proud. Oh, no! But it can go Cleveland, whom it denounced a year ago as the ally of jobbers, as the manufacturer of humbug pretensions of reform, as the perpetrator of cheap and scurvy tricks, as a lowpriced statesman.

AMERICAN CARICATURE.

Mr. Tenniel's cartoons in Punch have long been recognized as masterpieces of political caricature. Week after week the political situation has been depicted with consummate art until an entire generation now recognizes its obligations to the genius of the man. The artistic merits of the cartoons are not more positive than the caricaturist's sense of justice and his unerring discernment of what is true and what is false. The pictures in Punch have been enjoyed equally by the Conservatives and Laberals of to-day and by the Tories and Whigs of an earlier period. The cartoons have never misrepresented the essential facts of a political situation; they have generally been not only truthful, but just; and the satire has been keenly appreciated and taken in good part by those against whom it was intended.

The question is often asked, "Why is there no American Punch?" It cannot be because the country lacks resources in humor and pictorial power. American journalism abounds in humor. Every newspaper of any pretensions in the West has its comic genus with a department of his own. A dozen Americans could be named who during the last quarter century have outstripped English humorists in this field of literature. There is wit enough; and there is no lack of pictorial power. American illustrated magazines are the admiration of the English public. Neither quickness of wit nor cunning of pencil is wanting to enable Americans to outrival Punch. Yet comic journalism has ordinarily been a failure here. Vanity Fair. Mrs. Grundy and a host of similar venture have been abandoned after a laborious struggle for existence; and the influence of the pictorial prints has not increased, although there has been an improvement in artistic quality. Why s it that a public with such keen sense of the ridiculous and enjoyment of whatever is ladi crous and witty has failed to support or be much influenced by one after another of the ill-fated series of American Punches? The reason is that political partisanship has broken the edge of the satire and converted caricatures into defamation. Cartoon-makers have too often not respected the truth; they have made war on private character, and have been reckless in their charges, assuming guilt even when innocence has been proved.

As an illustration of this glaring vice of too much of our American caricature, take the four pictures reproduced in yesterday's TRIB-UNE from the old files of Harper's Weekly, On March 9, 1861, a few days after Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated, the "Journal of Civili zation" held him up to public scora and de rision as a cowardly fugitive and a demoralized dastard. It was at a time when every loyal American held his breath and followed the forones of the Republican President with prayer ful solicitude and suppressed excitement. was a crisis in the history of the country, and those foul pictures tended to degrade the heroic President and to impair public confidence in his character and virtues. It was a cruel blow at every patriotic heart. Even after the lapse of years those cartoons excite indignation and horror. Mark the coarseness of the treatment which the President received. The artist de liberately sought to render him contemptible in the sight of Americans, to represent him as an make him an object of derision. Malignaut spite and passionate hatred inspired those picares. Justice and truth were left out of the account. Partisan defamation sharpened the artist's wits and pointed his clamsy pencil, And to this day caricature is too often prostituted to the same low ends, "With charity the motto of certain cartoon-makers.

STEAM YACHT RACING.

The race between the steam yachts Atalanta and Yosemite would no doubt have been a very interesting spectacle if the weather had allowed any one outside of the competing vessels to witness it. There is no doubt a prejudice, or at least a prepossession, among the lovers and owners of sailing vachts, against what some of them disparagingly call "tea-kettle races" and much can be said in defence of this feeling. But it is certain that excitement, interest and amusement can attach to these races, and perhaps the best proof of this is to be had by referring to the time when passenger steamboats used to race habitually on the Mississippi, and when the passengers used to be so absorbed in the contests that they preferred running the ever imminent risk of being blown up to missing the "fun." No doubt there is between the racing of steamboats and that of railway engines a good deal of analogy, but even the racing of trains on parallel tracks, when it is possible, is always interesting to the passengers. And though the competition between steam yachts is narrowed to a test of the merits of the engines and the form of the hulls, there is room here for pleaty of skilful adjustment. For rich men, whose business is too absorbing for them to acquire any personal knowledge of nantical matters, the steam yacht is likely always to be the most attractive. It offers not only speed but certainty. It is not dependent on the direction of the wind, and it can go anywhere,

In racing, too, it affords all the pleasurable excitement of high speed, and though it lacks picturesqueness that is a defect the average millionnaire seldom misses, his bent being usually very practical. But it would be idle to assert that steam yacht racing can ever be made as noble and fascinating a recreation as that between sailing vessels. In the sailing vacht the race is dependent upon a hundred subtledetails. It calls into play the highest qualities of seamanship. It is a competition between human beings instead of between machines. It is a test of skill and judgment and promptness and fertility of resource and presence of mind and conrage. A good yacht race is one of the most interesting and beautiful spectacles, and it tends to develop character as no other kind of competition does. One of the practical uses of the steam yacht is to encourage the building of finer models and more powerful engines, and this is a good thing. But the sailing yacht will doubt-

steamboats as was aroused by the victory of the sailing yacht America. For voyages around the world, and for long cruises generally, the steam vacht must have the preference for obvious reasons, but it is to sailing vessels that we must still look for the finest sport and the most

THE INFLICTION OF CAPITAL PUNISH-MENT.

A man sentenced to die for murder was slowly strangled in Brooklyn the other day, to the great horror of all who witnessed and all who read of the execution. An almost similar occurrence took place in Maryland on the same day, and during the year many such blundering executions are recorded. When they occur there is a spasm of disgust and anger, and then the matter is dropped. It is time that the public came to some sensible conclusion on the subject. If it is desirable that the infliction of capital punishment should be terrifying, then there ought to be systematic arrangements to that end. In such case the old method of drawing and quartering might be revived; or we might torture our criminals slowly at the stake as the Indians, our predecessors, used to do. Indeed there are many ways by which the infliction of capital punishment could be rendered more terrifying, if that is really the wish and desire of the public. On the other hand, if the American people have ceased to believe that mere rigor and cruelty are deterrents; if they have come to believe that the protection of society is the only justification for taking human life by legal process, and that when society deems such taking of life necessary it is bound to perform the disagreeable duty as swiftly and painlessly as possible; then beyond doubt society is under obligation to see to it that capital punishment is not lingering

Much might be said about the reasons of the Anglo-Saxon adherence to the gallows. One reason is that the punishment has degrading associations, but that reason is manifestly discordant with the temper of the century, and in fact, like most of the others, obsolete. The gallows, however, is certainly a clumsy and very uncertain mode of killing. It cannot be compared as regards promptness and certainty, with the guillotine or the garrote, for example The guillotine, in fact, is, save in one respect. an ideal instrument of justice. The exception is that it mutilates the body and sheds the blood; considerations not by any means fatal to its superiority, but still regarded as ob, tionable by many minds. But Science stands ready to provide Justice with a number of perfeetly expeditions, next and non-disfiguring bomicidal methods. It is quite easy to devise dan by which the death of a murderer would e instant nous, and into which neither the horrible nor the grotesque would enter. At present the usage is at any worse things happen. A few years ago at an execution in California the culprit's head was pulled oft. Such scenes fill the public mind with a sense of indignation against the officers of justice, moreover. The crime which the capital penalty was to punish is lost sight of. The morderer becomes a victim. And what-ever deterrent influence may be supposed to re-

ide in capital punishment is dissipated, Such executions, therefore, fail of all salutary judicial murder has been committed. But it the death of the criminal were painless and prompt; if the execution were freed from the revolting Acessories of the gallows; if the one thing impressed upon the public by the ceremony were the swift and sudden deprivation of Aife under eircomstances of soleam decorum and fleet would be very much greater than now. And if we accept the doctrine that society has nothing to do with revenge, it is difficult to perceive how adherence to the gallows can be excused or defended, since it is clear that that instrument is conspicuously inefficient, and that the top of the exposed frequently to protracted physical suffering. The conservatism cause it is a habit, is not deserving of respect, and in the case of the gallows this appears to be the main explanation of the reluctance to make a change. Such a change, nevertheless, is demanded in the name and interests of civilization; and seeing that improvement in the mode of inflicting capital punishment is easily acfor none, and malice toward all," seems to be | cessible, public opinion ought to insist upon reform without further delay.

OUR FRIENDS, THE ENEMY.

The paramount issue of the Presidential election this rear is normal rather than political.—[Opening sent mee of ne "Independent" Address.

In view of the revelations that have been made in The New-York Eccaing Post touching Governor Cleveland's "moral rather than political" character, since the address was promalgated, the sentence above quoted is clothed with peculiar signifiennee.

We are in perfect sympathy with the feeling of deve-tion to the relief of slow which the perty was argumen-and for which it did so much in the vigor and purity of its youth, but we decline absolutely to adolf that the ing requires adoes not the present nominees of the ty. — New-York Times.

While the late Benedict Arnold, U. S. A., was engaged in that little affair at West Point, a fellow oblier who knew what he was about said to him: "Benedict, you ought to be ashamed of yourself. Whereupon Arnold turned upon his critic and re shed, with his eyes full of corroborating tears; 'I am in perfect sympathy with the feeling of devotion to the principle for which the American army was organized and for which it did so much in the vigor and parity of its youth, but I decline absolutely to admit that that feeling requires adhesion to the present commanders of the army."

market is concerned, that it is exactly chere the old (wenty three r are ago, when the high Land was er acted — the ton Merah). One manufacturing industries, so fir as ituding a wide

Our manufacturing industries, according to the census of 1860, found a market for products worth 1880 they found a market for preducts worth 85,-369,579,101, "It is hard to kick against the pricks"; the planest facts of the Nation's instory suffice to rout the organs of British free trade.

As a citizen of Elizabeth for the last forty flye years, 1

Still, we are solemnly informed by the Helier than-theo organs, which must, or course, tell the tenth that there is absolutely no Democratic disaffection in New-Jersey.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne's clever story of "Noble Blood" is concluded on the minth page of this is be. It was written expressly for Thin Thinties, andif we may judge by the communications of our readers-has been perused with uncommon interest. It ends in the good old-fashioned way with happiness for hero and heroine-a way which was well beloved when the world was young and is as fresh and attractive now that the world is old. To marry and live happy ever after is the conclusion for which every novel-reader, whether wise or footish, instinctively yearns, and no theories of any modern school of authors can do away with that yearning. To this pleasant stage of happy marriage does Mr. Hawthorne bring his manly artist with his hot headed

to go back to 1861 to show that their political [long-hand, supplying whatever is left out of our report connsels are not always wise ! Ought there not to be a statute of limitations ?" Perhaps, but yet, while the generation lasts, the country will never reach the point where it does not prefer to be guided in political matters by those who were on the side of Abraham Lincoln in 1860-62, rather than by those who were against him then, and only came over when they were not so much needed and when it was more profitable.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

THE MIDSUMMER OPERA SEASON. Manager Donnelly, of the Rijou Opera House. -We shall present "Fra Diavolo" next Monday, with William Castle as Fru Diacolo and Mark Smith as Lord Alleash. We can not complain of the summer leganess. The weather ha favored us, and besides we have tried to deserve success by engaging first-class talent. I know that the operas we have given are old, but I find that they appeal to a large class of theatre-goers for whom more modern music and plots have no charm.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Dr. Egbert Guernsey. - The health of the people in this city has been unusually good this summer. There have been no epidemies, and the weather has been the coolest we have had for a number of years. The streets appear to be cleaner than usual. There are no prominent citizens dangerously ill at present, although a number have owing in part to such charities as THE TRIBUNE Fresh-

READY TO BACK HIS OPINION.

Edmund Stephenson, Commissioner of Emigration

Have I withdrawn my interest from the Republican party! Well, no, not exactly! The fact is I am not active in politics this year, and I am not going to take so prominent a part in the campaign as I have in years past. I have been a worker in the ward associations, in the conventions and on election days for more than thirty years, and now I am going to take a rest. Am I an independent! Now if any one wants to accuse me of allying myself with that crowd, I may suidenly become nore active than most men are when they have passed their sixtleth year. No. sir, I am a straight out-and-out Republican of the --- agressive kind. What do I think of Fiame and Logan's chances! I am not one of those weak-kneed, apprehensive persons who think the people land. When the country reaches that condition they won't ask for a change on the descending scale. Yes, sir, Blaine and Logan will be elected by tremendous majorities, and I am willing to wager \$5,000 or \$10,000 on the strength of my opinions. I have been an activworker in the Republican party and have contributed toward the election expenses every year, yet I have never sought public office nor ever had one excepting that of Commissioner of Emigration. We receive no salarie of only contribute to the elect on fund as usual, but I shall work among my friends and get them to vote the can ticket, and I shall go a mong strangers and endeaver to get them to vote on my side. But I'm not in

A DEMAND FOR SMALL HOUSES AND BLAINE J. Kamerice Breen, real estair. -There is a noticeable forget it."] I thought so. And yet Joe was raised in a Democratic ward of Democratic parentage. We're all good Blaine men bere.

FAIR PLAY.

Endolph Aronson, manager of the Casino.—All I want is four play and an importial refereo. I have done noth-ing that I am ashamed of, unless the conception and the best service of my best years to tide work. I am now on the high road to success. I have a far greater interest will be an investment to be proud of. But not if the would make it the last refuge of their ruined and im-

STILL A REPUBLICAN.

William A. Pond, music publisher.—I turned in last
fear and helped organism a revolt in my district against
machine pointies. Therefore a few of my misgaided
brethren have counted on my training with the Inbrethren have counted on my training with the Inbrethren have counted in the argued the queslocated as flavor country in the workingmen, who
hours. But they cannot control the workingmen, who
hours. But they cannot control the workingmen, who dependents, and when I demarked they argued the ques-tion with one and said it was my duty to vote for Cleve-land etc., etc. But I couldn't see it in that light. I rive calor and ground to their own animosity publican in the country. And he will get it.

CITY AND COUNTRY BANKS.

A. C. Cheney, President Garfield National Bank -Mithough the question of paying interest on the balances of country banks does not affect this institution directly. as a member of the Clearing House I have strong views on the subject. At the time of the panic the city banks were carrying large balances for their out of fown cus-tomers on which they paid a higher rate of interest than they could obtain here for themselves. On the fallure of firms and banks actually insolvent sound institutions were been so untel criticised. Observe that a run of that kind depositors. There is a limit to the amount that can I
paid out to individuals in a day, but a bank must be preared to liquidate its whole account with its country ens-owers. No institution can stand such tests. Therefore I do not think they should be encouraged by the payment of interest on balances of that sort.

PERSONAL.

Professor Theologo Dwight is spending the summe with his family at Trenton Onella County, N. Y. He will return about September 1.

Brigadi r-General James R. Herbert, who has just died in Baltimore, was a man whose brave and honorable life had endeared bon to all the people of the State of Maryland. His re-ord as a Confederate soldier and during the creat tailroad rioss of 1877 is spotless. Concerning him Colonel Wind 188. Peters tells a pathetic incident. "It will come the end, for a time at least, of the was when we were at First Manassas," said he. "It was field. The day was a terristy ho one, and some or our A writer in the Allegemeinen Zeitung states that the who lay around. Sitting up against a tree not far off wounded and dying. He asked to see a Conf. levate offset. Herbert scat to him. He told. Herbert in that he know he was dying, and sked film if he would take the causeles and a me-sage to his wife. The dying offset are to his wife, not sy and yet and the causeles and said; if castifying the war is over. Herbert causeles to his wife the dying offset and said; if yet and is over. Herbert causeles to brink a grant to his war is over. was the captain of a Nes-York company,

Father Becky, who has been General of the Society of Jesus since 1853, has withdrawn from his past on account of old and, and pather Anthony Anderledy, who was elected his year and prospective message by the g next con-gregation of the order in September last, has now isomittly taken his place. Father Beckxiis a native of Religion, and in the ninetieth year of his life. His suc-cessor, Father Anderfedy, is a native of the Swiss Canton of Values, and sixty-five years old. He hadded philosophy and theal say in Roa e and Freitiurs, from waies place he and thoology in how could be relieved, from whice place he was criven into exile by the variety of the Projectant can also over the conderbund in 1847. He went to Piedmont, but the revolution in 1818 connelled him to leave that country also. He, with many other Jesuits, sought refuse in the United Stat x, and officiated as prices in Green hay, whe, but in 1851 he returned to Europe, and was active as college director or projessor successively at Colegne, Pade born and Marta Lasch. In 1870 he became General Beckers assistant to Europe.

The Rev. Phillips Brooks is one of the most difficult men for shorthand writers to follow when he preaches.
"I would rather tackle suyposts than him," said one of the best sharthand reporters to a welter for The Saturday Econing Gazette the other day. "He rattice along in his sermons at a rate that often comes near building us en-tirely. We scratch and sera ch until our bands are tired, out he always seems to be a little bit about. An inexperceased to disparage the movement and are trying to meet it by counter-demonstrations.

Whatever the issue may be in the main, it whatever the issue may be in the main, it rupt and unfit for President of the United

Is that the way a newspaper would speak of a justly so, for it is plain that it would be impossible for any such national enthusiasm to centre upon a race between even the finest says: "Oh, well, isn't it a little hard on the Harpers in the arm of a car. A ninexperience and in the bringing he has shown not a little dramatic force and it the bringing he has shown no

Dr. Edwin Shippen, acting as the representative of is fellow-surgeons in the Navy, has had a handadne brass tablet cut by a firm in Philadelphia for erection to the village church at Culpoper, Va. The tablet bears the following inscription: "James Markham Ambier, passed Lena River during the memorable retreat of the ship's con, pany of the U.S. Arctic steamer Jeannette, in the year 1881. His sense of duty was stronger than his low of life. In memory of his noble example and hered death this tablet is eracted by the medical officers of the United states Navy."

TALK OF THE DAY.

The space at Zoar has just unearthed a huge sarcopha gus in a royal tomb. Its extraordinary dimensions are 14by feet in length, 7 feet 9by hence in width, 8 feet in beight, and the material is hard granite. Mr. Petric recently exervated the broken coloreus of Rumsess It, the oppressor of the Israelites, of proportions unknown in Egyptological annals of colossal statues. The sarcophagus has not yet been assigned a king or dynasty,

copingus has not yet been assigned a king or dynasty.

The most ardent opponent of cremation, if he will not the rapid growth of the silent cities, will find himself convinced against his will that some other method of disposing of the bodies of the dead will in the near future become an absolute necessity. Take, for example, Calvary Cemetery, New-York, Thirty-six years age the first grave was made and the cemetery walls inclosed only ten acress of ground. Now it has been increased to between three and four hundred acres, and the interments already reach about 500,000 which number is increasing at the rate of fifty a day, And this is only one of New-York's many burial places:—[Philadelphis Record.

The increasing ill temper which The New York Times and Heraid and Eccasing Post exhibit bears eloquent testimony to the growing strength of the Republican ticket.—[Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette.

At the International Congress of Hygiene, which is to meet at The Hagne from the 21st to the 27th of act month, MM. Pacebiotti (Turin), Finkelnburg (Bonn, Rochard, Pasteur, Trélat and Marry (Paris), Corfed (London) and Crocq (Brussels) are expected to be among the prominent speakers.—[American Register, Paris. David Gossard, of Clear Spring, Md., has just named

his twenty-fifth child Cleveland; and he is sorry that it isn't twins, so that he could name it Hendricks also. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Cail iren should A young order at West Point, it is said, owns and wears in quick succession eighty pairs of white trousers. Of such material are heroes made. A cadet who can stand the fatigue and hard-ship enrulled in the duy of putting on and taking off civity pairs of white trou-ers in quick succession will experience a sort of rolliday who he is out on the plains flighting reaskins and finds he hasn't time to change his trousers oftener than once in two or three days—(Norristown Herald.

At a recent London meeting Sir Arthur Hobbouse remarked that he could understend that sunday mights made so dull that men would be driven to work to releve the tedium of the day, but he could not understand how they would be tempted to do so by giving them as opportunity of enjoying themselves.—[Waterbury American

Pink, white and blue water lilies grow as large as dis-

per plates in Queensland, Australia. Now that the report that Many Anderson is to become a unit has been as pretty widely efrem arel, it is about the trait a caste remor had arrived a no unerag Heary Irving's election to a bishappre—(Baltimore Am Team.

An Englishman who has written an exhaustive work on oultry, refers to it as a "heneyclopædia." Out in St. Louis they have just found out that America was discovered in 1402, and they say that something ought to be done about it before Chicago taxes action in

One hundred and twenty-six million five-cent pieces neve been coined. This is at meat is confirmed by centlem in who got a ten-dollar bill changed by a str-ar driver.—(Louisville Constr-Journal.

Will you have a bit of the old ticket!" askel the

waiter.

"How is it served?" asked George William Curtis.

"Condoned, rare," replied the waiter.

"Well," replied Mr. Curtis, "being me the tall. Pastering a bit treakish this campaign, you know, and I'll swallow it backward."

And the waiter said all right; and he could have the head devilled for supper. —[Burlington Hawkeye.

The new-paper correspondents say that Joaquin Miller has abandoned the use of hairpins. Exeter, England, boasts a swimmer, named Shooter

now the constable of its oathing place, who has resent 00 people from drowning. His latest feat was to swim 20 yards down a dark tubned with a drowning man, anding him safe at the other end.—[Waterbury Amer-It is amusing to see how quickly the Democrats have scovered that General Butler is a real bad man, now

that he is doing a little running himself. They are also up for him in case he had decided to support Cievelan L but with rather poor success.

The Western Brewer publishes figures showing that the amount of beer made in Kansas during the year ending May 31 was greater than that brewed during the twelve months preceding by 3.299 barrels. This looks a bulle as if prohibition this not prohibit the making of be re-[Cleveland Leader.]

ing what to do with it. We have believed heretofore that The New-York World

s a respectable paper in its methods and assertions, twhen it asserts that the Republicans never speak carrying a state, but always of purchasing it. The classics the trait and makes on assertion that is faise several and false in particular, and lowers itself estimation of its own partisans even.—(Washington

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

A new play written for Lizzie May Ulmer by E. J. Swartz, of Philadelphia, and cautiled "Dar's Girl," will be peolined at the Fourteenth Street Theatre on Sep-tember 8. The Union Square Theatre will be opened for a prefortnery season to xt Monday.

The regular season of the Grand Opera House will begin next Saturday evening. Mr. Campbell's "White

shave" will fill the first week. Mr. Tilletson, acting for Mr. Abbey, premises to back only stars and combina-these of the first class for the season, yet the prices of admission are to remain low. Merry mount, the home of John Quiney Adams, and

several historical characters such as Standish, Bradford and Morton, have been used as part of the apparatus of a new American opera by Earl Marole and Heary stabl. Mr. Marble seems to have mixed story-book with a sheat trace of Plemouth Metory. There is a promise that the esera, which is called "L-diama," scall to produced at the Bait more Academy of Messay the Wilbur Opera Comons on November 10, the same day on which the operating of Messay, Howels and Henschel is to be brought out in Beston. The third a rice of performances of Wanner's "Parat-

began at Bayrenth on July 21, be a manner which gave great promise of artisfic but not fin metal success, sactiled so much of his time and labor. the performance of two years ago, which took place under the eye of the post-musician himself. Nev.P theless the same cribe, applying a standard which could scarcely exist ou side the mind of a German musical zealot, says that only terman museal zealot, says that only one of the performers reached as meal plane in his impersonation, as d that this one was they search, o's how manuscal New York has fresh and inchain the mean of the property of the search of the property of the way praised were daring the Immassements of last May so into hav been quite a proximate his signing to the part of Guraeman, which is significant to us in fragion uts. The defence of Kendry in the first act, and the fence of Kendry in the first act, and the relial and de craptive of the tools fraday spellar seals by the writer in the German paper re-erred to have in en affect over those of a change of some Next to line art at a work at the state of the tools. Materials dispersonation of the erier in the thousey song conditions of the erier in the thousey song conditions of the eries of a condition of the eries of the er

odey. Acoler journal and referr scars, the city pupil with great Garda a discussional of any of his powerful votes commended and tecamine, actsideally perfect impresonates trappeding appearance, conquired his hear is found for home as of the put and we workly comparison. One of Mesars, Brooks & Dickson's "In the Ranks"

comp nice started from New-York for San Francisco on 1 st Monday. Agrics Poolh, Charles Fisher, Miss Sydney Cowell, Fub

ten flues 0, Henry Miller, George Parkes, D. G. Loop wor h and others have been accured by Mr. Daly for the company which is to bring out "The Squire" at the Park Theatr, B stoh, or August 30. Frederick Clay's Original notice will be retained. Selections from "Le Petit Due," a new English version

of which is now crowding the Casino nightly, will be performed by a large orchestra under Mr. Dietolch's conduct at the regular tusine roof conceit Lils evening beautes a varied programme of light and picasing

The enterprise of Messrs. Donnelly and Kerker in give ing a mids ranner season of old-time English opers of the bilou Opera House seems to have met its reward in the patronage of the public. "The Bolemian Girl." which has run for two weeks has awakened echoes which are pleasing to the souls of many people, It will give place to-morrow to "Fra Diavi